



**Report**  
on the  
**Forest Administration**  
of  
**H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions**  
for the year  
**1348 Fasli**  

---

**1939 A. D.**

**PART I**

by  
**M. M. ALI BEG, M.A., D.F.S. (Oxon.)**  
*Inspector-General of Forests,  
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions*

**Hyderabad-Deccan  
Government Central Press  
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CHAPTER III.

Particulars		Form Nos.	Para Nos.
Sylviculture.			
(a) System of Management ..	..	..	53
(b) Method of Regeneration.			
i. Natural ..	..	..	54
ii. Artificial ..	..	..	55, 57
(c) Tending of growing stock ..	..	..	58
(d) i. Afforestation ..	..	..	59— 64
ii. Nurseries ..	..	..	65— 67
(e) Research and Experiments ..	..	..	68— 81

CHAPTER IV.

Exploitation.			
(a) Major Produce ..	..	..	12 82— 84
(b) Minor Produce ..	..	..	85
(c) Grazing ..	..	..	86
(d) Agency of Exploitation.			
i. Departmental Agency ..	..	15, 15A.	87
ii. Purchasers and Contractors ..	..	14, 16, 17	88— 95
iii. Rights, Privileges and Free Grants .	..	18	96—102
iv. Outturn and sources of Forest Produce ..	..	..	16 103—104
(e) Forest Villages ..	..	..	105—110

CHAPTER V.

Utilisation ..	..	..	..	111—135
----------------	----	----	----	---------

CHAPTER VI.

Financial Results ..	..	..	19— 23	136—149
----------------------	----	----	--------	---------

CHAPTER VII.

Protection of Game and Preservation of Fauna.				150—160
---	--	--	--	---------

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration ..	..	..	24	161—179
-------------------	----	----	----	---------

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	180—190
------------------	----	----	----	---------

*Review on the Administration Report of the  
Forest Department for the year 1348 Fasli.*

(Vide letter No. 871 dated 14-7-49 F.)

RECORDED:—

The department has maintained steady progress in the sphere of technical and administrative development. A clear-cut programme on the lines suggested by Mr. Mason (Inspector-General, Government of India) has greatly assisted development and progress on up-to-date lines. The area declared as reserved forest after notification under Section 18 of the State Forest Act increased from 349.97 sq. miles in 1347 F. to 388.78 sq. miles in 1348 F. and the area protected and notified under Section 7 of the Forest Act declined from 7984.80 sq. miles to 7912.00 sq. miles due mainly to the transference of the area under this category to area under Section 18.

Forest settlement work has made much headway, both under the wholtime Forest Settlement Officer and the Revenue Divisional Officers who were invested with the powers of a Forest Settlement Officer with a view to accelerate disposal. There were 234 blocks with an area of 1,689,712 acres pending settlement during the year, out of which 36 blocks comprising an area of 388,104 acres were settled by the Forest Settlement Officer after deciding claims. The principle that cultivators whose lands were acquired for reservation purposes should be assigned land in exchange was kept in view in awarding compensation.

The area brought under sanctioned working plans and provisional felling schemes during the year was 5682.36 sq. miles as against 5091.41 sq. miles in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the opening up of experimental coupes in Karimnagar Division to provide famine relief work.

39 miles of ghat roads were constructed in various divisions at a cost of Rs. 8,462. Road works were also

started in Asifabad, Nirmal and Nizamabad Divisions as a measure of relief and the expenditure on this account was met from the famine reserve fund. 8 rest-houses were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,897. 13 new wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,891 in seven out of the twelve divisions. On the whole, Rs. 28,524 were spent on communications and buildings. The Forest Department should devote more attention to forest roads in future.

Forest offences showed a downward tendency, 2791 cases were reported during the year as against 3280 in 1347 F. The concession of free grazing was responsible for the fall in the number of offences arising out of illicit grazing.

Fire protection operations were carried out by the department in an area of 867,835 acres, out of an area of 895,121 acres at a cost of Rs. 13,264. The percentage of success was 96.95. This may be attributed to the vigilance of the staff and control of the fire protected areas. The system of engaging the services of aboriginal tribes for purposes of extinguishing fires and rewarding them in successful cases has been adopted as in the previous year.

2486 acres were under artificial regeneration during the year as against 2020 acres in the preceding year. Taungya rab and stump planting were the chief methods and they were introduced in almost all divisions. The department took a step in the right direction by celebrating a "Tree-planting day" to make ryots 'forest-minded.' Reclamation and reafforestation of denuded and eroded areas was undertaken on a small scale as an experimental measure in the Raichur district, but owing to unfavourable weather conditions the results were not encouraging. Government desires that these experiments should be persevered in until successful results have been achieved.

The total area exploited under different systems during the year was 49,840 (45,455 acres). The timber depots at Mancherial and Jannaram fetched an income of Rs. 1,04,593, as against Rs. 66,002 in the previous year, although handicapped by high railway freights and by a combination of the timber contractors at the auction

sale meetings. The department afforded facilities to agriculturists by supplying timber and agricultural implements at a nominal rate. Headloads of fire-wood were allowed and building materials of the value of Rs. 8,423 were granted free for the construction of houses and huts to those whose houses were destroyed by fire and other accidents. The Government sanctioned the suspension of grazing fees to the value of Rs. 1,72,529 consequent on the drought that threatened the Dominions by the failure of the south-west monsoon.

The total revenue under different heads was Rs. 12,96,375 as against Rs. 16,11,749. The decrease was due to the suspension of recovery of grazing fees, the withholding of the sale of grass and to low offers for the sale of ebony leaves.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,96,494. Out of this amount Rs. 2,960 were written off and Rs. 53,208 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,40,356. Of the current demand, Rs. 54,443 remained to be recovered. The slow recovery is attributed to the prevailing slump in prices and existence in parts of scarcity conditions.

The department is trying to popularise indigenous forest products, and with that object has taken in hand the compilation of a directory showing their utility, and has opened a showroom at Hyderabad. It is also engaged on an industrial and economic survey and has established contact with timber dealers inside and outside the Dominions. The possibilities of competing with iron sleepers in the State railway are also being explored, and with the starting of the Sirpur Paper Mills considerable increase in the royalty derived from the sale of bamboos must occur.

The match factory at Mahbubabad which draws the bulk of its matchwood supply from the State forests is working satisfactorily.

Measures for the preservation of wild animals, the formation of sanctuaries and the exercise of a more effective control on poaching are under examination.

The forest school at Mahbubabad has been working satisfactorily. Proposals for making the school permanent are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Mirza Mohammed Ali Beg was the Inspector-General of Forests throughout the year. During the period that he has held this office, a number of important changes have been brought about in the administration of the department, and the thanks of Government are due to him and his officers for a successful year's work.

(Sd.) R. M. CROFTON,  
*Revenue Secretary,*  
9-5-49 F.

## INTRODUCTION.

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In the Introduction of previous year's report, Forest Property was defined in detail; Forest Policy, its aims and objects compared to agriculture, the principles of Forest Management to be followed by the Department, and the activities necessary under several phases of Forestry were explained and detailed out and it is not necessary to reiterate them here. In order to make it interesting reading and show the activities of the Department under silviculture, utilisation, exploitation and particularly administration as desired by the Information Bureau, details have been given in the body of the report which has made it a bit lengthy compared to previous year.

2. The year under report is the first year of its kind, in which the Annual English report for the preceding year was not only translated in Urdu, forwarded to and reviewed upon by the Government, but also printed, published and circulated among several officers of the Forest and other departments within the State and also abroad among those of British Indian Provinces and States, as well as Foreign Scientific Institutions and Journals for a free and regular exchange of papers, views and information.

3. On H.E.H. the Nizam's birthday, *i.e.*, 10th Meher 1348 F. (17th August 1939) the Sarf-i-Khas Report, drawn up for the first time particularly in Urdu for the year 1347 F., was also circulated even to officers of the rank of Tehsildars, the press and the general public, so that a sort of forest mentality and consciousness may be evolved and developed within the State. Poems, dealing with the utility of forests and their technical management, compiled in Urdu by the Tehsildar Saheb, Nirmal, were read out in a meeting of Officers on H.E.H. the Nizam's birthday. These will be circulated among the general public for being printed and published.

4. Supply of arboricultural and ornamental plants to Public Works Department and Local Fund, etc., from

Divisional Nurseries, a special feature of the year under report, has also evoked much interest in the activities of the Department.

5. Besides the several methods for producing a spirit of co-operation with the Revenue and other Officers as well as the Public, a tree-planting day on the birthday of H.E.H. the Nizam, the opening of Showroom and Museum and participation in the Industrial Exhibition, etc., were measures which seem to have really developed, to a certain extent, a general Forest mentality and consciousness as well as co-operation with Officers of other departments and the public and lastly an interest in the several activities of the Department. Further advertisement works such as issue of bulletins, leaflets and papers as well as broadcasting programmes will be undertaken next year, as laid down in Future Policy, submitted to Government.

6. For an agricultural country like India, much more Hyderabad State, with its normal low rainfall, and that too, unevenly distributed for a period of only about six months from Amerdad (July) to Dai (November) with larger gaps and intervals (rather freaks of nature under north-east and south-west monsoons), and with rather poor, arid and eroded soil conditions on account of excessive deforestation and goat-browsing, as well as injudicious cultivation, on a sloping ground both in the Krishna and the Godavari catchment areas, each of which, covering nearly one half of the whole Dominions with a much eroded, weathered and elevated tableland in between, the activities, rather the prosperous conditions of the State, are regulated mostly by the amount of rainfall and its even distribution during the wet season, the Forest Department, being particularly affected by such whimsical rains under plantations, finance and other aspects of Forestry. The south-west monsoons are the prevalent once in the Dominions which have supplied very little interrupted showers in the year under report. Unfortunately, this year's rainfall for the whole of the Dominions was, on an average, about 50 per cent. less than that of the previous year with very long dry intervals, leading to scarcity and drought conditions (though somewhat relieved later on by some showers of north-east monsoons), to unemployment, to loss of agricultural

produce and scarcity of grass, etc., and the Forest Department was, therefore, bound to give free grants under minor produce, to throw open the Forest areas to free grazing, to allow premature exploitation of subsequent year's coupes to relieve the unemployed, to charge very low prices for the agricultural and domestic requirements of the poor agriculturists and lastly to start several forest famine relief operations such as roads, tanks, and petty cultural operations within the affected parts of the Dominions. Famine Relief Works, particularly those dealing with reclamation and reafforestation are being drawn up and planned beforehand in the interest of the unemployed, the general public and the State.

7. However, the expenditure side of the question was not neglected; Reservation, Settlement and Conservancy Works, such as road, building, plantation and exploitation, were pushed on vigorously, resulting in affording employment to the famine labour and also a very rapid progress against previous year and making up a good deal of revenue under Major Produce (Timber) to make good the loss under Minor Produce, grass and grazing, incurred on account of famine scarcity and drought conditions, as well as consequent trade depression. The work of technical management under preparation of working plans was rather delayed, as the plans were to be drawn up on a much more scientific basis by correlating soils with main forest types, by definitely prescribing for the forest growing stock and its types, definite methods of treatment, instead of general and vague ones and fixing up for the Divisional Forest Officers all sorts of activities, technical, commercial, scientific and research, etc., so that the Officer in charge of a Division has to do nothing more than to maintain a general control book, listing therein all prescriptions, execute them and show deviations wherever they occurred and for what reasons, in short, to prove that a Forester should be a jack of all but master of one—Sylviculture. However, administrative, technical and commercial aspects of Forestry, chiefly roads and plantations, were particularly attended to, and improvements were and are being made under these Heads which in forests cannot be appreciably manifested and achieved in one or two years, but rather in a quinquennium or a decade. Under a definite Forest



Policy, the present and the future, and also under the National Economic Planning Scheme for the Department which were detailed out and submitted to Government in the year under report, a few attempts were made during the year under all phases of activities, particularly Settlement, Plantations, Exploitation and Utilisation, to achieve a comparatively better progress and advancement in the Department.

8. As usual, totals or Divisionwar figures have been compared and commented upon in the body of the report. In the ensuing year, Circlewar figures and progress will be shown and compared for the information of the public and the Government and guidance of the Officers concerned.

## CHAPTER I.

### CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

The details of the total forest area under the control of the Forest Department at the beginning and the close of the year are as follows:—

Nature of Forests	Area at the beginning of 1348 F.	Added during the year	Excluded during the year	Area at the close of 1348 F.	Net increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Acre Sq. mls.	Acre Sq. mls.	Acre Sq. mls.	Acre Sq. mls.	Acre Sq. mls.
(a) Reserved forests (Form No. 1.)	223,982 349.97	24,835 38.81	.. ..	248,817 388.78	+24,835 38.81
(b) Protected forests (Form No. 2.)	5,110,267 7,984.80	24,921 38.93	71,510 111.73	5,063,678 7,912.00	—46,589 72.80
(c) Unclassed or open forests (Form No. 3.)	736,375 1,150.58	89,331 139.57	47,406 74.06	778,300 1,216.09	+41,925 65.51
Total	6,070,624 9,485.35	139,087 217.31	118,916 185.79	6,090,795 9,516.87	+20,171 31.52
	5,983,876 9,349.80	275,387 430.29	188,639 294.74	6,070,624 9,485.35	+86,748 135.55

2. The changes under (a), (b) and (c) are mainly due to transfer from one class to the other, although rectification of areas after proper survey and selection of new areas for reservation have also, to a certain extent, affected the increase or decrease under each sub-head.

3. The percentage of forest area to the total area of the State is given in Form No. 4. The percentage practically remains the same as that of the previous year with a slight variation. Out of the total area of 82,698 sq. miles of the Dominions, 9,516.87 sq. miles or 11.50 per cent. are under the control of the Forest Department. Besides these, there are said to be 12,102.23 sq. miles of unculturable and culturable waste that seem to be of practically no use at present to man or beast and may be taken up under a general land use problem for several purposes as suggested under Afforestation Heading.

(a) *Reserved Forests.*

(Form No. 1 and 1A.).

4. The progress of Notification under Section 18 as Reserved Forests is compared below:—

Details	No.	1347 F. Area in acres	No.	1348 F. Area in acres
Final notifications pending sanction at the commencement of the year	26	57,142	35	197,478
Final notifications submitted by the Forest Settlement Officer during year.      ..      ..      ..	25	182,221	36	385,104
	51	239,363	71	582,582
Notifications sanctioned during the year				
(a) Area notified      }	16	40,709	13	24,835
(b) Area excluded      }		1,176		2,104
		41,885		26,939
Balance pending at the close of the year      ..      ..      ..	35	197,478	58	555,643

5. From the above figures, it is evident that the progress is very satisfactory in this all-important and fundamental work. Out of 58 blocks with an area of 555,643 acres:

- (i) 47 blocks, with an area of 479,136 acres or 86.2 per cent., are pending with Government.
- (ii) 6 blocks, with an area of 41,578 acres or 7.5 per cent., are pending with Subedars.
- (iii) 5 blocks, with an area of 34,929 acres or 6.3 per cent., are pending with the Inspector-General of Forests.

Total 58 Blocks.      555,643 acres.

(b) *Protected Forests.*

(Form No. 2).

6. The total forest area under this Head was 5,063,678 acres against 5,101,267 acres of the previous year.

7. The progress of reservation under Section 7 is given below:—

Details	Area in thousands of acres	Percentage to total area
I. Notification under Section 7..	1,860	36.8
II. Pending sanction with the Government ..	823	16.2
III. Pending with Revenue Officers for joint inspection and opinion ..	838	16.6
Total of II and III	1,661	32.8
IV. Pending alterations as per opinion of Revenue Officials ..	645	12.7
V. Pending with Divisional Forest Officers ..	897	17.7
Total of IV and V	1,542	30.4
Grand total	5,063	..

8. The above statement and figures show that 36.8 per cent. of the total area is notified under Section 7; 32.8 per cent. is pending with the Government and Revenue Officers and 30.4 per cent. with Forest Officers. Progress under this Head depends mainly upon the active co-operation of the Revenue Officials who seem to be gradually evincing keen interest and co-operation in reservation cases. Results of active co-operation of Revenue Officials in the disposal of reservation cases are very much evident in Asafabad and Nirmal whose Divisional Forest Officers showed great zeal and interest and settled cases more by personal contact than by correspondence.

9. Progress of reservation cases in Warangal Division is rather slow, as about two-thirds of the area, pending with the Divisional Forest Officers, pertains to Warangal Division where better co-operation and personal contact will lead to progress. This is due partly to absence of correct survey maps too.

(c) *Open or Unclassed Forests.*

(Form No. 3).

10. Areas to be retained and selected for Reservation are derived from this Head and these figures will eventually dwindle down every year till they are handed over to the Revenue Department. The total area was 778,300 as against 736,375 acres of the previous year.

[Statement.

11. Reservation progress of these areas under Section 7 is given below:—

Details	Area in thousands of acres	Percentage of total area
I. Pending sanction under Section 7 with the Government .. ..	246	31.6
II. Pending with Revenue Officers for joint inspection and opinion ..	94	12.1
Total of I and II ..	340	43.7
III. Pending alterations as per opinions of Revenue Officers ..	19	2.4
IV. Pending with Divisional Forest Officers ..	419	53.9
Total of III and IV ..	438	56.3
Grand total ..	788	..

12. From the above statement, it is evident that 43.7 per cent. of the total area is to be dealt with by the Government and the Revenue Department and the remaining by the Forest Officers. More than half of the total area is under preliminary stage. These areas do not generally form big compact blocks, but are scattered over in small patches that have to be demarcated, surveyed and mapped for reservation. In Khammam Division, due to consolidation of Palwancha Samasthan village, the work of demarcation and reservation was at a standstill but it is now ordered that boundaries, claimed by both parties, should be demarcated which will define the boundaries and even help consolidation work,

[Statement,

**Forest Settlement.**  
(FORM No. 5).

13. The progress of the Forest Settlement work during the year under report is given below:—

below:—

Office	PENDING SETTLEMENT AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR			HANDLED OVER DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL		SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUBMISSION OF FINAL NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE YEAR		CLOSING BALANCE	
	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	
(a) Whole time Forest Settlement Officer ..	100	1,027,431	7	165,269	107	1,192,700	21	244,171	80	948,529	
(b) Forest Settlement Officer, Mahratwada and Karnatic Districts, Gulberga, Nander and Aurangabad Forest Divisions ..	103	300,199	10	27,375	113	327,574	9	27,881	104	299,693	
(c) Forest Settlement Officer, Nirmal Forest Division ..	11	163,886	3	5,552	14	169,438	6	113,052	8	56,386	
Total ..	214	1,491,516	20	198,196	234	1,689,712	36	385,104	198	1,304,608	
Total for 1347 F. ..	201	1,384,324	38	289,413	239	1,673,737	25	182,221	214	1,491,516	

14. The whole time Forest Settlement Officer concentrated more attention on the settlement of claims of the larger compact blocks of Telingana districts; besides this, he also submitted final reports under Section 18 for some of the blocks of Mahratwada and Karnatic districts, in which claims were settled by him before the delegation of work to the Revenue Divisional Officers concerned. The sanction of Government for the delegation of this work to the Revenue Divisional Officers, having been received rather late in the year in the month of Thir (June) there was no progress for want of time at their disposal.

15. During the year under report, the whole time Forest Settlement Officer submitted final reports under Section 18 for an area of 272,052 acres as against 157,443 acres of the previous year, the Forest Settlement Officer, Nirmal for 113,052 as against 24,778 acres of the previous year.

16. The progress of the settlement work of both these officers was very satisfactory. The department and the Forest Settlement Officers see that land compensation, wherever possible, is given instead of cash in the interest of both the Revenue and the Forest Departments. If the progress continues at this rate, the settlement work is expected to be finished within a comparatively short time and it is hoped that the distribution of work, the concentration on big compact forest blocks and a spirit of contact and co-operation that is being developed, will expedite this all important and basic work of the Department.

(e) *Demarcation.*

(FORM No 6).

17. The necessity of demarcating forest property and the significance of external and internal demarcation was already explained in the previous year's Report.

[*Statement.*

The total length of boundary lines and expenditure incurred during the year under report is given below:—

Details	1347 FASLI		1348 FASLI	
	Length in miles	Cost	Length in miles	Cost
External demarcation	14,097.97	6,240	14,160.97	5,917
Internal demarcation	942.92	825	946.72	229
Total	15,040.89	7,065	15,107.69	6,146

There is a slight increase on account of selection and demarcation of new forest areas.

### (f) Survey.

18. Local survey of blocks to a length of 198 miles in Warangal, Nirmal, Nalgonda and Nanded Divisions was carried out during the year under report. As usual survey of coupes was done by the Rangers and Surveyors concerned in almost all the Divisions.

## CHAPTER II.

### MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

#### (a) Regulation of Management.

##### (1) Preparation of Working Plans.

##### (i) Organization of Working Plan Parties.

19. As in previous year, three Working Plan Parties continued to work during the year. An even distribution of parties and transfer of efficient technical subordinates was effected to expedite this all important work. The question of granting allowance, as mentioned in the previous year's report, is still pending with Government. If sanction is accorded, this will infuse a greater spirit for and interest in this strenuous work.



(ii) *Preparation and Revision.*

20. The work of preparation of working plans has been systematised in the light of modern scientific Ecology, Industrial Development and Protection of Wild Life and Preservation of Fauna. The future working plans will thus contain the following additional information and data:—

1. Soil maps and profiles to be prepared and correlated with stock-maps, showing different main Ecological forest types for a proper application of silvicultural and scientific treatment.
3. Improvement of grazing grounds and grass land under water supply and grass yield for the improvement of the agricultural and other cattle by placing them under definite Fodder Working Circles. Goat, sheep and cattle-breeding industries and centres will be particularly attended to.
3. Measures for the protection of fauna and their systematic closing and opening by forming Game-sanctuaries, Game-preserves and Shooting-blocks, etc., and by excluding breeding places of game from working plan areas.
4. Programme of plantation and afforestation during the working plan period. The work of artificial regeneration, particularly under Rab and Taungya systems, will be extended to about 20 per cent. of the areas under regeneration.
5. Investigation about the utilisation of forest resources for small cottage or large power-driven industries in areas under working plans to afford employment to the poor peasants and other local artisans and industrialists and also to improve and utilise the forest resources of the State.

21. The Divisional Forest Officer will have simply to execute them and all these prescriptions and results will be embodied in one consolidated prescribed control Form, so that all Silvicultural and other works to be followed

and executed by the Divisional Forest Officer, will be chalked out beforehand, the results noted, and deviations shown with reasons and sanctioning authority.

*Karimnagar Division.*

22. Ring countings for fixing up the rotation for different working circles and preparing soil maps and profiles to correlate the main forest types were being completed. The Report will be completed and submitted in the ensuing year.

*Asafabad Division.*

23. Revision of Asafabad Working Plan was entrusted to the Working Plan Officer, Eastern Circle. Stock-mapping in six blocks, with an area of 230,000 acres, was also carried out during the year.

*Nirmal Division.*

24. Opinion of the 1st Taluqdar was obtained and the Working Plan Report was sent to Government during the year.

*Nizamabad Division.*

25. The Working Plan Report of Nizamabad Division was sent to the Working Plan Officer, Western Circle, for obtaining the opinion of the Revenue Officers.

*Medak and Nalgonda Divisions.*

26. In connection with the preparation of Working Plan for the Nalgonda and Medak Divisions, to be amalgamated, stock-mapping of seven blocks, general reconnaissance and other field-works were carried out to divide the areas under different working circles.

27. A goat-browsing scheme for Needgal block, Nalgonda Division, was prepared and received which was sent back to the Conservator, Eastern Circle, for necessary corrections and alterations.

*(2) Control.*

*(Form No. 7).*

28. Out of 9,516.87 miles, 2,994.16 sq. miles are under sanctioned Working Plans and Schemes and 2,688.20 sq. miles are under tentative feelings to supply the local

demand, to collect working plan data and to bring them eventually under regular working plans.

29. The increase under tentative fellings is mainly due to the opening of a few experimental coupes in Karimnagar Division under the prescriptions of the Divisional Working Plan under compilation to provide work for the unemployed on account of famine.

30. The area under systematic fellings thus covers about 59.71 per cent. of the total area. Control forms and control registers are being checked and scrutinised for correct and accurate figures by the Special Working Plan Officer.

### (3) *Plans of Operation.*

31. The prescriptions of the plans of operations were carried out to the extent of funds available in almost all the Divisions. The funds are too small to expect the Department to work on efficient technical and economic lines, for which representation is made to Government.

### (b) *Communications and Buildings.*

#### (Form No. 8).

32. The following statement shows the figures under different heads in the year under report.

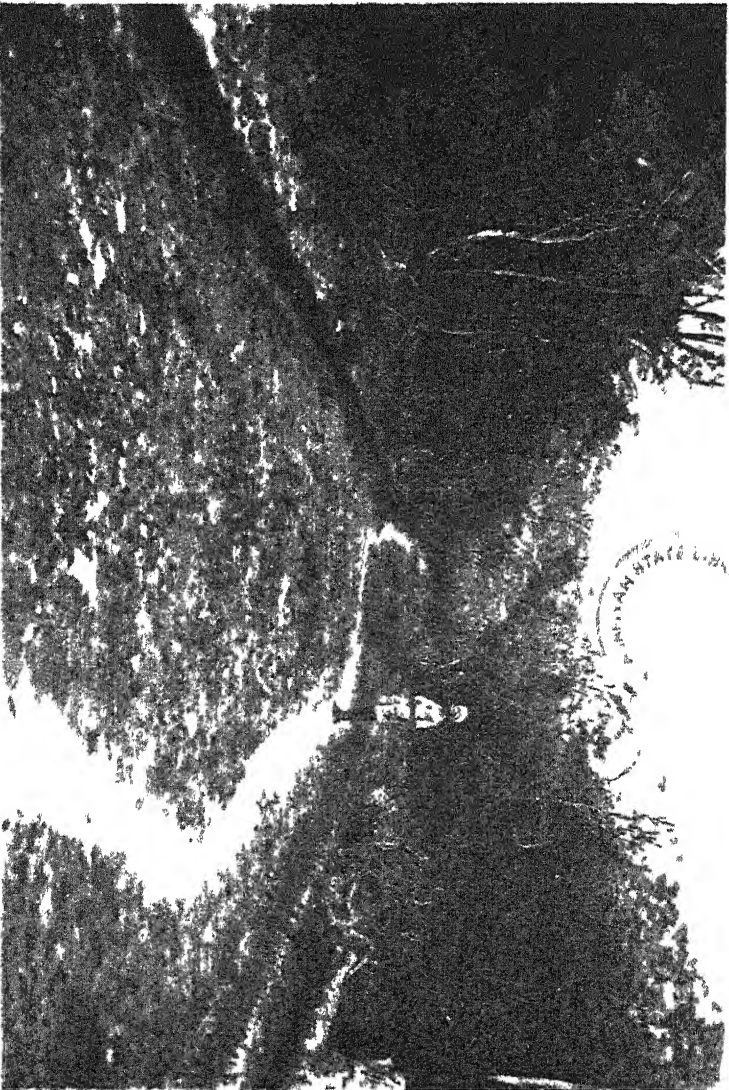
[Statement.

## (i) Roads.

Year	FOREST GIAT ROADS			CART TRACKS			BRIDLE PATHS			MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND OTHER PETTY CHARGES		TOTAL	
	Length in miles	Cost	Average cost per mile	Length in miles	Cost	Average cost per mile	Length in miles	Cost	Average cost per mile	Cost	Length in miles	Cost	Average cost per mile
	M.F.	Rs.	Rs.	M.F.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	M.F.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	M.F.	Rs.	Rs.
1847 F. ..	14-3	6,597	459	288-0	3,352	11 10 0	3 0	66	22	1,527	305 3	11,542	38
1848 F. ..	39-0	3,462	217	248 4	960	3 14 0	..	..	..	2,457	287 4	11,879	41

33. There is an increase in the length of Forest Ghat roads to the extent of about 25 miles, about three times compared to previous year. The cost per mile is Rs. 217 against Rs. 459 of previous year, which is less on account of few bad ghat sections, cheap labour supply on account of scarcity as well as efficient supervision and control over labour force. Photographs, showing ghat roads, constructed by the Department have been included for the interest of the readers.

34. The construction of roads was carried out in Khammam, Karimnagar, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Medak and Nanded Divisions under the general outlines of road policy, shown in the previous year; in Medak Division, Nagareddipet-Luchmapur ghat road for a length of 11 miles, has connected Hyderabad-Nizamsagar, Public Works Department road with Kamareddi-Nizamsagar, reducing the lead, cheapening the cost of transport and increasing the sale-value of five felling series in Ella-reddi block, besides affording facilities for travellers; Kumararam-Chetpalli ghat road for a length of about 14 miles, completed during the year, has brought Yellundu, Narsampet and Muluq Taluqs closer to one another, affording facilities for both personal and goods traffic. Similarly, in Nizamabad, Bashirabad-Tarlapalli road was connected to Local Fund road to connect with Kamareddi-Sirsilla-Karimnagar, Public Works Department roads. In addition to these under famine relief operations, road works were also started in Asafabad, Nirmal and Nizamabad Divisions, the funds were supplied from the Famine Reserve which are separately accounted for.



POLAVARAM FOREST GHAT ROAD.





BASHIRABAD-TADLAPALLI ROAD.





(ii) Buildings.

Year	No.	Rest House cost	Completed	Partly completed	No.	Forest cost	Guards' completed	Quarters partly built	Purchased	Quarters for Dy. Rangers & Clerks		Other works	Main-tenance, petty repairs & other charges	Total cost
										No.	Cost	No.	Cost	
1347 F. ..	11	4,081	6	5	3	752	3	..	..	2	700	5	896	15,329
1348 F. ..	8	3,897	8	..	13	2,577	10	2	1	..	..	9	2,071	14,043

35. Rest-houses were constructed and completed in Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Asafabad, Nirmal and Gulbarga Divisions. Forest Guards' Quarters were constructed in Asafabad, Nirmal, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded and Gulbarga Divisions. There is an increase in the construction of quarters for Forest Guards and decrease under rest-houses as decided in the Forest Officers' Conference and laid down in the previous year's report. Further progress in the construction of Forest Guards' Quarters could not be made on account of lack of Conservancy Funds.

(iii) *Wells, Boring, Tanks and other Works.*

Years	WELLS & BORING		CISTERNS	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1347 F. .. ..	13	Rs. 1,423	1	Rs. 150
1348 F. .. ..	13	1,891	..	..

Years	REPAIRS TO BREACH- ED TANKS		Other works	Total
	No.	Cost		
1347 F. .. ..	2	Rs. 166	519	2,258
1348 F. .. ..	3	(a) 2,480	231	4,602

(a) Rs. 2,000 could not be adjusted for want of funds.

*Wells.*

36. Wells were sunk and constructed in Khammam, Karimnagar, Asafabad, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar Divisions.

37. Boring of tube-wells and the fixing up of a pump at a road-crossing, close to Farhabad, was done in Mahbubnagar Division.

*Tanks.*

38. In Khammam Division, the tank bund at Hamidpur was repaired.

39. The bund of Maredcheru Kunta in Eturnagaram Range, Warangal Division, was repaired.

40. Old breached tank in Tarlapally Forest village with a catchment area of about five square miles was restored at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The expenses were met with from deposits and could not be adjusted during the year for want of funds. These will be recovered during the ensuing year.

41. The total amount spent on Communications, Buildings and other Works, was Rs. 28,524 as against Rs. 29,129 of the previous year. A greater progress could have been shown, if conservancy funds were available.

42. The lack of funds under Conservancy Head will probably tell upon the maintenance of a lot of roads, buildings and tanks that have been constructed and completed. A sufficient increase at a minimum rate of 10 per cent. on capital value is therefore, necessary under this head in the next triennial Budget Contract.

(c) *Protection of Forests.*

(Form Nos. 9 and 9a.).

(i) *General Protection.*

43. The statement below compares the number of cases dealt with during the year with those of the previous year:—

Details	No.	1347 FASLI		No.	1348 FASLI	
		Amount realised	Incidence per case		Amount realised	Incidence per case
No. of cases pending disposal at the commencement of the year ..	3,323	..	..	5,288	..	..
No. of new cases reported during the year ..	3,280	..	..	2,791	..	..
	8,603	..	..	8,079	..	..
No. of cases compounded ..	2,949	44,115	15	3,059	30,245	10
No. of cases withdrawn or acquitted ..	362	..	..	670	..	..
No. of cases convicted in the courts ..	4	..	..	9	..	..
Total ..	3,315	44,115	15	3,738	30,245	10
Balance pending disposal at the close of the year. ..	5,288	..	..	4,341	..	..

44. As a result of free-grazing allowed, due to the scarcity of fodder and famine conditions, there was a marked decrease in the new cases of unauthorised grazing. Rules for deferred payment of grazing dues under Coupon System were drawn up by the writer of the report and will be submitted to Government in the ensuing year.

45. The closing balance is 4,341 as against 5,288 of the previous year and the incidence per case is Rs. 10 as against Rs. 15 of the previous year, greater lenience, having been shown to the poor ryots in charging compounding-fee on account of scarcity and famine conditions. Anyhow as compared with the previous year, the disposal of cases was satisfactory. The progress of disposal was above 50 per cent. in Khammam, Karimnagar, Medak and Nanded; above 40 per cent. in Warangal, Asafabad, Nirmal and Nizamabad and below 40 per cent. in Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad and Gulbarga Divisions.

46. The Divisional Forest Officers and the Conservators were asked to scrutinise cases under this head during inspections and see that they are disposed of within a month.

(ii) *Protection from Fire.*

(Form No. 10).

47. The following statement compares the areas under systematic protection.

Details	1947 FASLI		Average expenditure per sq. mile	Percentage of success or failure	Area in acres	1948 FASLI		Average expenditure per sq. mile	Percentage of success or failure
	Area in acres	Total expenditure				Area in acres	Total expenditure		
Area attempted for fire protection ..	890,709	14,102	10	..	895,121	13,264	9.5	..	
Area successfully protected ..	854,846	..	..	+96.00	867,835	..	..	+96.95	
Failure ..	85,663	..	..	- 4.00	27,286	..	..	- 3.05	

48. The greater success in percentage and the reduction in expenditure may be attributed to rigid supervision and control under protection and absence of much grass in the closed coupes on account of low rainfall. The system of giving rewards to the aboriginal tribes for forest tracts successfully protected and of withholding them in cases of failures is being observed.

(iii) *Protection from Cattle.*

(Form No. 11).

49. The areas closed and opened to grazing are compared below:—

Details	1347 FASLI		1348 FASLI	
	Sq. miles	Per cent- age of closure	Sq. miles	Percent- age of closure
(a) Closed to all animals ..	543.90	5.73	565.23	5.94
(b) Open to all animals except goats ..	8,314.51	..	8,225.48	..
(c) Open to all animals including goats ..	626.94	..	726.16	..
Total ..	9,485.35	..	9,516.87	..

50. The increase in area under systematic working and also selection of fresh areas for reservation have contributed to the increase in figures under this head.

(iv) *Protection against injuries from Natural Causes.*

51. Teak Defoliation was noticed in Nirmal, Warangal, Medak and Asafabad Divisions. Specimens of defoliators in Nirmal were sent to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The question of control measures is still under investigation by the Research Institute and it may be said that suitable parasites have to be introduced and reared as a control measure.

52. The most important natural injury in the Dominions, especially in areas of low rainfall, sparsely clad with forest, is erosion; the scrub forest areas roundabout Hyderabad and also in Mahrattwara, Karnatic and also in forestless blocks of Telingana are being eroded year after year and a lot of soil is being lost. In Working Plans, it is seen that such areas are protected and reclaimed before any clear fellings are attempted.

## CHAPTER III.

## SYLVICULTURE.

*(a) System of Management.*

53. The Sylvicultural Systems, suitable to the factors of the locality and the growing stock, were in force as those of the previous year.

*(b) Methods of Regeneration.*

## (i) NATURAL.

54. In areas under regeneration, the Natural Regeneration, Coppice-shoots, Pollarded-shoots and Seedlings were said to be, on the whole, satisfactory in Divisional reports, as the rains of North-east monsoons in the latter part of the year seem to have improved the situation. In Gulbarga Division, the regeneration is said to be set back owing to universal scarcity of rains of the South-west monsoons and the arid and eroded conditions of the locality. It is not judicious to depend entirely upon natural regeneration, coppice or seed, as, in the first place, the sylviculture of species, in view of the Ecological factors of the locality, is not definitely known, and in the second place, a greater number of growing stock, being unsound and diseased, which is not expected to supply vigorous seedlings and coppice-shoots, seems to be also causing failures, hence the help of artificial regeneration is necessary and this will be attempted even up to 20 per cent. of the areas under regeneration, particularly under the Taungya System in the plains.

## (ii) ARTIFICIAL. (Form No. 13).

Year	Area at the beginning of the year	Added during the year	Excluded during the year	Area at the close of the year	Charges
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.
1847 F. ..	1,258	843	81	2,020	9,252
1848 F. ..	2,020	1,463	997	2,486	15,331



55. There seems to be a lot of failures this year, about 997 acres as against 81 of the previous year, on account of low rainfall and bad soil conditions. The Broadcast-method of regeneration was not generally found successful which is, therefore, gradually condemned and generally done away with, except under direct sowings of grass species, tadwad (*Cassia auriculata*), and Jangli Anar (*Woodfordia floribanda*), etc., to arrest soil and moisture on eroded soils. The Taungya System is mostly favoured and the Rab System is also adopted wherever slush is available.

56. (ii) *Artificial Regeneration under different methods as compared below:—*

Method and nature of plantations	1347 F. acres	1348 F. acres	Increase or decrease	Divisions
Rab ..	165	475	+ 310	All Divisions.
Taungya ..	83	238	+ 155	Warangal, Khammam, Asifabad, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded and Gulbarga
Green manure ..	305	318	+ 13	Nizamabad & Nalgonda
Others ..	1,467	1,455	— 12	All Divisions.
Total ..	2,020	2,486	+ 466	

57. From the above statement it is seen that areas of plantations under Rab and Taungya are gradually increasing and other methods, particularly Broadcast System, is decreasing. The average cost of plantations per acre including the cost on nurseries in the year under report, works out to about Rs. 6 as against Rs. 4-8-0 of the previous year and would have increased further, had the Taungya System not been adopted, a greater area, being regenerated under Rab, having increased the cost. In plantations it is seen that wherever teak is predominant and gregarious, mixture of generally soft and sometimes fancy wooded species are introduced and wherever

teak percentage is less or absent in Miscellaneous Working Circle, consisting mostly of soft and fancy wooded species, teak is introduced as a mixture, of course, having in view the suitability of the factors of the locality for teak. Some divisions could not make appreciable progress under this method of regeneration, on account of lack of stumps and seedlings as well as disinclination on the part of the ryots. If stumps or transplants are not available, the tree lines will be sown with best seeds in a bead-like form in furrows, just like "Tuar" sown in combined agricultural crops of "Tuar" and cotton, etc., so that vigorous seeds may surely germinate and there will be less liability of failures. The work will be delegated to Forest Guards or contractors if the local ryots do not come forward.

*(c) Tending of Growing Stock.*

58. Climber and creeper cutting were attempted by local Forest Guards and watchers, free of cost. The Divisional Forest Officers will in future fix up areas for this work, especially in big timber forests and get them completed during the year. Cleanings, thinnings and cutting back operations were carried out in Karimnagar, Nirmal, Medak and Mahbubnagar Divisions on a small scale. For want of funds, these works could not be undertaken on a large scale but in Karimnagar Division, during the latter part of the year, i.e., in the months of Meher and Aban, the above cultural operations were executed as Famine Relief Works from funds, supplied by the Famine Department.

*(d) Afforestation.*

59. The whole of Hyderabad State falls within the catchment of two big rivers—the Krishna and the Godavary (with their tributaries, sub-tributaries and nallas) which divide the whole State into nearly two halves with an elevated tableland, much more eroded and weathered in the central portion running from West to East. These rivers, while passing through deforested or poorly forest-clad areas over soft rock formations, carry hundreds, if not thousands of cubic feet of silt, to the Bay of Bengal. It is really a problem of Scientific Investigation to calculate the annual amount of soil, lost to the State, by certain experiments so that the loss of soil to the State

under erosion may be gauged and counter-measures may be adopted, of which reclamation operations and reafforestation works are the ones, universally adopted throughout the world in France, Africa, America, Italy and Germany, etc.

60. Out of a total area of 82,698 sq. miles of the Dominions, besides the total Forest area under the control of the Department as shown under para. (1), i.e., (9516.87 sq. miles), there are said to be still about 7,745,626 acres or 12,102.23 sq. miles, (about 14.63 per cent. of the total area of the Dominions) as unculturable and culturable waste, which is of no value to the State and under the problem of land use and its utility, which is an all-India, rather a worldwide and international one, it is rather important and imperative to put as many of these areas of hills, rivers, village wastes and others as possible to use for different purposes, so that the land unutilised, labour unemployed and capital locked up, may be put to use to redress the malpractices committed in the past by reclaiming and reafforesting them and restoring nature to its best. All these operations will surely stop erosion, raise the water table, increase the relative atmospheric humidity and conserve both soil and moisture that are factors of production in every country and lastly, on some suitable areas, increase precipitation and consequently rainfall; these measures might perhaps also affect the yield of adjoining agricultural crops. However, a systematic survey is necessary for planning up the schemes of afforestation. Experimental work on a very small scale is being and will be attempted by this Department. Unless funds are supplied as suggested in previous year's report from Famine Reserve, work cannot possibly be attempted on a large scale.

61. The notes on Cattle Improvement of Hyderabad State and the National Economic Planning Scheme, submitted to Government during the year under report, as well as the recent Tour Notes of Dehra Dun and British Indian Provinces of the U. P. and Punjab about reclamation and reafforestation of hills, rivers, canals and village wastes, despatched to Government in the succeeding year, will throw sufficient light on this all-important problems.

62. The Government has decided about the Forest Policy to be adopted in Marathwada forestless tracts as suggested by the Forest Department. The question of planting suitable species along the Public Works Department and Local Fund Roads was seriously taken on hand during the year. It was suggested to Government that for want of provision under Conservancy Funds, the Department is not able to undertake this work on a large scale for the supply of plants from Nurseries, unless the funds are provided for by the Local Fund or Public Works Department. The co-operation of the Revenue Department is also being solicited for the purpose.

63. The Afforestation Work, carried out on a miniature scale in the Talwargira Block, Yadgir Range, Gulbarga Division, was not continued on account of heavy expenditure but failures have been replaced by Nursery-raised plants, close to the area.

64. Under the Reafforestation Scheme of Raichur District, as an experimental measure, an area of one acre each was attempted along the Krishna river in Bankaloddi Block and along Raichur-Lingsugur road in Kowtal Block, but due to insufficient rain and arid conditions of the locality, in which no reclamation operations were previously undertaken, the results were not satisfactory. If funds from Famine Reserve are supplied, the Forest Department will be able to extend these operations. Work on a very small scale for afforesting the banks of Esi River, a tributary of the Musi, was also conducted in the year under report as an experiment.

#### (ii) NURSERIES.

65. Wet nurseries were and are being established in Rest-houses, Range Offices and Divisional Offices in almost all the Divisions, particularly Nizamabad, Nirmal, Asafabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam and several indigenous and exotic species are raised in them for the supply of (1) stumps and transplants, (2) exotics in Experimental Plantations, (3) Arboricultural and Ornamental plants to the Local Fund and P. W. Departments as well as Public Works, etc., and (4) leaf-manure in Nizamabad, Nalgonda and other forest Divisions that have big Irrigation reservoirs.

66. The Divisional Forest Officer, Warāngal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar seem to have supplied plants to the Public Works Department for Arboricultural purposes as mentioned under (3) and petty revenue to an extent of about Rs. 700 was realised under this head. The Mosra Ornamental tree nursery in Nizamabad Division is worth being mentioned which has raised Ornamental exotic trees of 16 species and has executed good sales to the extent of about five hundred rupees, not only to the Public Works Department and Local Fund Departments, but also several gardens and Rest-houses and the Public in the year under report. Photographs of the nursery and plants are included in the report for the interest of the public.

67. Dry Nurseries are ordered to be established in coupes to be felled next year on suitable sites and also close to wet ones to watch the comparative success and failure under germination and also to reduce the cost; for the supply of seeds, mother trees are being selected and marked and best seeds are being selected and collected out of these.

(e) *Research and Experiments.*

PRESERVATION PLOTS.

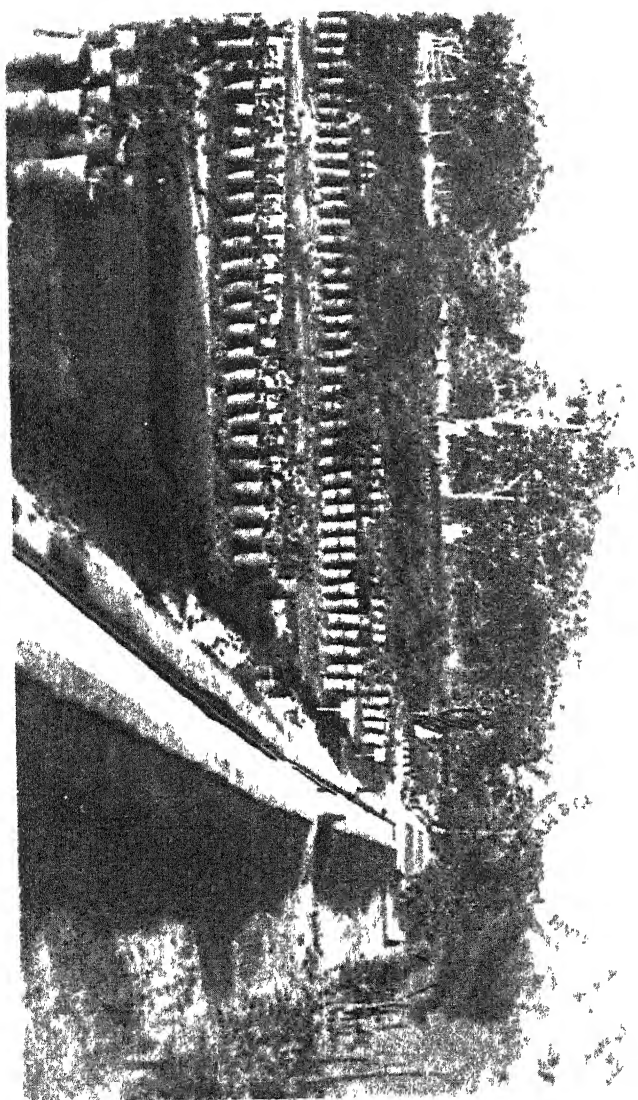
68. Preservation plots in Asafabad and Nirmal Divisions were protected and maintained. Measurements, etc., are recorded periodically. In Gulbarga Division a Preservation plot of 25 acres has been selected in Rasnam Block. A photograph of such a plot is included in the report.

*Experiments.*

MEDAK DIVISION.

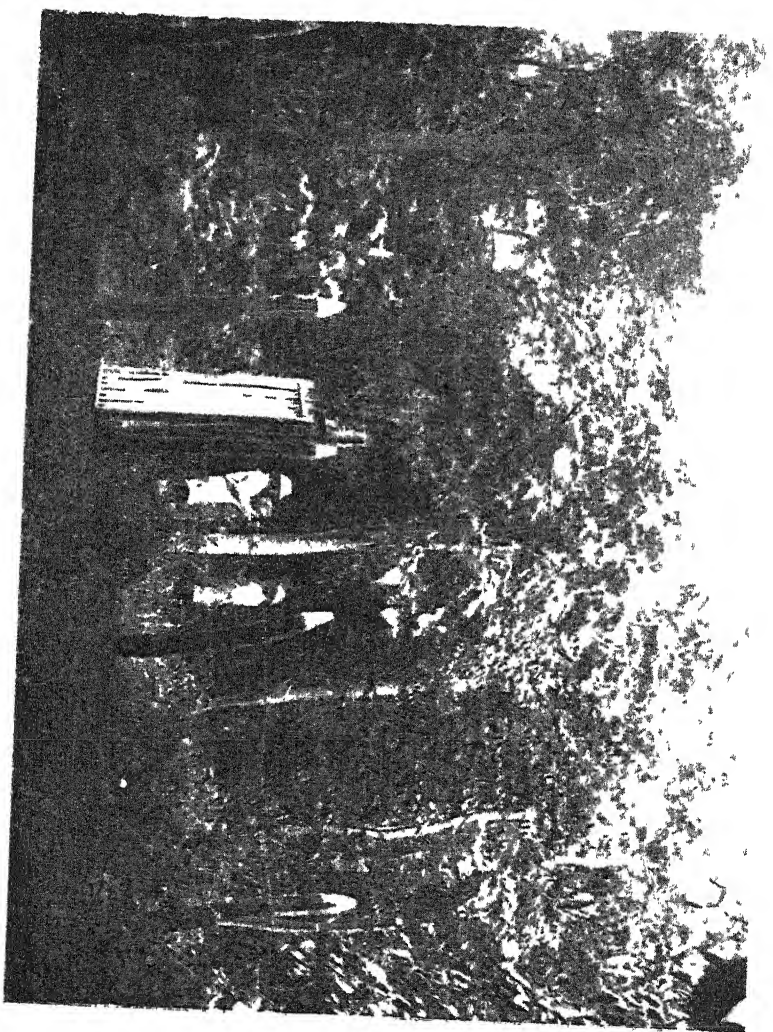
69. (i) Bunding of a fairly big nallah running, right across Tellapur Block was undertaken to arrest the flow of water so as to improve soil and moisture conditions and consequently the grass yield and forest crop.

(ii) As an experiment, some trees of Tapsi (*Sterculia urens*) were incised under different methods to find out the quantity and quality of gum that could be collected. Further experiments are necessary.



POT CULTURE.





PRESERVATION PLOT.





*Karimnagar Division.*

70. Experiments to observe the rate of increment of Coppice shoots in coupes on slopes of hills, reclaimed by trenching and terracing and unreclaimed, were also started.

*Asafabad Division.*

71. Ebony leaves in the Experimental sample plot areas in Lakshettipett Range were treated under pollarding. Pollarding has increased the size of leaves and improved the quality. These experiments will be extended to other Forest Divisions in the Godavari catchment, as this minor produce is fetching more than a lakh of rupees and helping hundreds of widows and children as a cottage industry.

*Nirmal Division.*

72. In Archæan, trap and sand-stone formations, experimental plots were laid out, sowing and stump planting was carried out on rabbed and unrabbed areas to observe the rate of growth and increment in different geological formations and under different conditions.

*Nanded Division.*

73. As an experiment, one acre on the Northern slope of Sagar view, Nizamsagar, was selected for sowing and planting in inward sloping trenches along contours 15 ft. apart.

*Nalgonda Division.*

74. In Nandanpahad, Rajkonda Block, in an area of 4 acres fodder grass seeds were experimented upon after ploughing the area.

*Nizamabad Division.*

75. Sample plots for comparing the increment of Coppice shoots on dressed and undressed shoots were laid out.

76. In most of the Forest Divisions, experiments with seed origin were undertaken, Burma was found to be the best and next come Malabar and Mysore. Sandal sowings were done in Medak, Aurangabad and other Divisions.

*Jidmatla and Himayatsagar Experimental Stations.*

77. Sample plots of fodder-grass under various methods of treatment were laid out and results recorded.

78. Taungya method was experimented in 3 acres in soils of Archaan rocks and results recorded.

79. To observe the effect of pre-monsoon sowings, 4 beds were sown with teak in the month of May. Germination was noticed in one bed only. 8 new beds were sown with teak and Dijasal during the rains.

80. In the month of Meher, 600 sets of Guinea-grass were obtained from the Agricultural Farm, Himayat-sagar, and transplanted in one gunta at Jidmatla and results are being watched.

81. Several stray experiments are being started in each division. It is now necessary to co-ordinate all this information and systematise the work under different heads and sub-heads, to randomize and replicate also and maintain control forms and registers according to Forest Research Manual, for which instructions were given in the year under report. A list of experiments for Research is being prepared for distribution to different Divisional Forest Officers and Experimental Research Stations.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### EXPLOITATION.

(Form No. 12).

##### (a) *Major Produce.*

82. The exploitation of timber and fuel was as usual regulated in accordance with the prescriptions of Working Plans and Working Schemes.

83. The total Forest area exploited during the year under report under the various systems of management is compared below:—

System of Work.	1347 F.	1348 F.
(a) Simple coppice ..	16,361	14,458
(b) Coppice with standard	19,387	18,636
(c) Coppice with reserves	6,370	13,756
(d) Selection-cum-improvement felling ..	3,328	2,983
(e) Clear felling with artificial regenerations ..	9	7
Total ..	<u>45,455</u>	<u>49,840</u>

84. From the above statement, it is evident, that in view of the factors of the locality as well as composition and condition of the growing stock, a lot of area is transferred from (c) and (b) to (c) under revision of prescriptions.

(b) *Minor Produce.*

85. There was no change in the disposal of Minor Forest produce.

(c) *Grazing.*

86. As usual, except areas under regeneration closed to grazing, grazing was allowed in the Reserved and Protected Forests. Under the Goat-browsing Scheme of Amrabad, goats were allowed to graze in the forests of Goat-browsing Working Circle to preserve and improve the special breed of goats found on the plateau. In Divisional Working Plans, it is resolved to place areas that are ecologically fit for grazing grounds or grass-lands under Fodder Working Circle.

(d) *Agency of Exploitation.*

(i) Departmental Agency (Form No. 15 and 15a.).

87. The Government Timber Depots and Saw Mills at Mancherial and Jannaram continued to work during the year. Under the policy of conversion, detailed out under Utilisation in previous year's report and also adopted in the year under report, 1st quality logs of teak were sold in the round or squares and fetched Rs. 12,718; 2nd quality logs were machine-sawn and 3rd quality hand-sawn. However, a business of Rs. 1,04,593 was transacted in both Mancherial and Jannaram Depots as against Rs. 66,002 of the previous year in the local and foreign markets of Delhi and Bezwada (in spite of higher Railway freights) as well as forestless districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Kurnool etc. The Heads of Public Works Department, Local Fund and other Government Departments and Firms, such as the Hyderabad Construction Company and the Sirpur Paper Mills, were also addressed to stimulate the demand, the Sirpur Mills also purchased some stock. The results have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Trading accounts of the Mancherial and Jannaram Depots are given in Form No. 15 (a).

The average working cost of both the saw mills in the year under report was Re. 0-13-6 per c.ft.; against Re. 0-12-0. Due to longer leads, there has been an increase in the working cost, compared to previous year.

(ii) *Purchasers and Contractors.*

Major produce (Form No. 16).

88. All coupes and remnants of coupes were auctioned and fellings were carried out by the contractors. The Coupe System along with departmental working seems to have affected the Depot Sales, as the Contractors, who got timber of Standing Coupes at rather cheap prices in the auction sales, tried to undersell to the Hyderabad and Secunderabad wholesale Timber Contractors. Proposals for running a Forest Bank and a Depot on a Co-operative and Joint Stock system as suggested in the National Planning Scheme are under consideration. However, in spite of keen competition and combination, the opening out of new markets in Bezwada, Delhi and other centres of consumption has made up the sales of timber in Government depots.

(b) *Minor Produce.*

(Form No. 17).

Bamboos.

89. Rs. 41,500 were recovered against Rs. 51,132 of the previous year, the decrease being due to low bids in the auction sales of this year, as the proposal for starting Rajahmundry Paper Mills was dropped and the prospects of sales at higher prices have disappeared.

*Grazing.*

(Form No. 14).

90. The amount of grazing fees collected in the Protected and Reserved Forests till the receipt of Government order was Rs. 1,59,446 including arrears of previous year as against Rs. 3,31,975 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,72,529 which is due to the entire suspension, rather remission, of grazing fees by the order of the Government (Famine Department). The revenue, if properly collected, could have increased even to about two and half lakhs of rupees.

91. Record regarding the number of cattle grazed without payment cannot be had. If previous year's figures are taken to account, it will be seen that at least 4 lakhs of cattle in cow units were benefited by free grazing.

*Grass.*

92. Rs. 45,741 were recovered during the year as against Rs. 52,499 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the withholding of auction sales of grass in some of the Divisions under the orders of the Government (Famine Department).

*Other Minor Produce.*

93. Rs. 1,46,698 were recovered during the year as against Rs. 2,15,779 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 69,081. The decrease under this head is mainly due to the low bids in the auction sales of Ebony leaves which have fetched Rs. 1,06,785 as against Rs. 1,70,348 of the previous year on account of (1) concessions in Railway freights, granted to the contractors of C. P., (2) the taxation on beedis in Madras Presidency, a great rather the only market for beedi leaves abroad, and (3) the increase in the price of sacks on account of War conditions.

94. The total Revenue from Minor Forest Produce under all agencies in 1347 F. and 1348 F. is compared below:—

Item	1347 F.	1348 F.	DIFFERENCE	
			Increase	Decrease
Bamboos .. ..	51,132	41,500	..	— 9,632
Grazing .. ..	3,31,975	1,59,446	..	— 1,72,529
Grass .. ..	52,499	45,741	..	— 6,758
Other minor produce .	2,15,779	1,46,698	..	— 69,081
Total .. ..	6,51,385	3,93,385	..	— 2,58,000

95. Undoubtedly a majority of reduction in realisation of Revenue is due to free grazing, free use of Minor Produce which shows that in times of scarcity and famine the Forest Department can ameliorate the conditions of not only the poor people but also cattle. Under the future Forest Policy outlined, it will be seen that (1) the local requirements of Agricultural and Industrial (particularly Cottage Industry) people are supplied free or at cheapest possible rates according to circumstances; (2) the prices and the markets of Forest commodities within the State are controlled by the Department so that they may not unduly increase and serve as an unjust burden on the tax-payer but as a return for the commodity supplied and lastly (3) the surplus may be exported to Foreign Markets and Centres of Consumption.

(iii) *Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.*

96. There seems to be some confusion about the significance of rights to forest produce by the public; no Forest Laws, either in Europe or India or elsewhere, could recognise unlimited and unregulated rights to Forest Produce and as such, the Hyderabad Forest Act does not also define any legal rights to Forest Produce in any Forest areas. The so-called rights are concessions that could be granted or withheld at any time. Under the principles of Economics, much more of Forest Economics, concessions should be given in Forest areas where Forest commodities have no value and the dwellers have no purchasing capacity just as in the Forest Tracts, inhabited by Jungle Tribes, but wherever the Forest commodities have value and the dwellers also have purchasing capacity, free grants or concessions will mean paying out cash from the Forest Treasury, hence concessions have to be given to poor settlers in a forest and these should be limited and regulated. The general conception that firewood and thorns etc., are to be freely given in Forest Tracts where Forest commodities have a sale and market value seems to be economically unsound and absurd, of course privileges that may be regarded as special enjoyments of Forest Produce or exemptions from any burden, could be awarded in view of local circumstances, similarly free grants under special circumstances and conditions. The Forest Department does not at

all grudge awarding privileges or free grants of Forest Produce to the deserving persons.

*Privileges.*

97. In areas where there are no systematic fellings or in Coupes unsold, in order to minimise the complaints and to provide facilities for the agriculturists, timber for agricultural implements, with all accessories, was supplied to them at a privileged flat rate of Re. 1 per plough with accessories. Commutation Rules are already prepared for submission to Government. In order to encourage Virginia and other Tobacco cultivation on a larger scale in Mahdeopur Range, Karimnagar Division, two coupes were given at a reduced rate to the Virginia Tobacco Company, newly started in Hyderabad State.

*Free Grants.*

(Form No. 18).

98. For reconstructing houses or huts, destroyed by accidental fires, building material to the value of Rs. 8,423 as against Rs. 2,094 of the previous year, was granted.

99. Free extraction of headloads was allowed; figures about value, not being given in the Divisional reports, are not shown.

100. Sundra timber (*Accacia Sandra*) that stands well in water, was allowed free in the Gond villages from the adjoining Forest areas for steining wells, sunk in the Forest tracts of Khammam and Warangal Divisions.

101. Free grazing to a value of Rs. 1,72,529 was allowed, due to fodder scarcity.

102. Minor produce such as edible fruits, etc., were given free to the Chenchus of Amrabad.

(iv) *Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce.*

(Form No. 16).

103. The total outturn of Major Produce in cubic feet was as follows:—

Details.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Timber ..	927,630	731,476
Firewood ..	2,475,796	3,696,600



104. The total Revenue under major produce through all agencies was Rs. 7,50,177 for the year under report as against Rs. 6,63,035 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 14 per cent. The outturn forms are not being accurately posted for coupes of contractors and purchasers. Steps are being taken to post timely and accurately the Control Forms that are being maintained.

(c) *Forest Villages.*

*Khammam Division.*

105. Hamidpur forest village in Anapreddipally Range was established almost completely. Another village Bacharam was started for settlement. Cases of some small revenue hamlets to be acquired from Revenue Department, are pending with the Taluqdar.

*Nirmal Division.*

106. One Forest village Alinagar was established during the year, 7 Gond families have settled. The total area cultivated was about 70 acres. These villagers were employed on forest conservancy works. One more forest village is being proposed. Proposals for three more villages are received and submitted to Government.

*Nizamabad Division.*

107. Bhimgal forest, being situated far away from the plains, is sparsely populated and for want of labour most of the coupes are being withheld annually. For the supply and control of labour force, one forest village near Tarlapally, to be named Mirzanagar was established during the year. 25 families, mostly of Lambadas, have settled in the village. The settlers were employed on conservancy works and restoration of tank. *Takavi* amounts to the extent of Rs. 952 were advanced for purchase of seeds and plough bullocks.

*Mahbubnagar Division.*

108. The forest village of Vitavallapally, mainly established for the uplift of Chenchus, did not prove successful. Waddars are faring very well and are executing conservancy works. Chenchus are physically too weak to stand hard work and are not therefore inclined towards cultivation. In future it is intended to

get one or two Chenchus from the plains who are accustomed to cultivation to settle on the hills at Sarlapalli so as to set an example to the Chenchus of Amrabad plateau.

*Warangal Division.*

109. Correspondence with the 1st Taluqdar for handing over some of the hamlets which are situated in the heart of the forest and are to be converted into forest villages, is going on.

*Asafabad Division.*

110. Four forest villages have been selected and proposals will be submitted to Government in the ensuing year.

## CHAPTER V.

*Utilisation.*

111. In the previous year's Report under Utilisation, the different processes to fell, convert, season and saw, in short, to utilise timbers and other forest products, were outlined. Under the Future Policy and Economic Planning, several activities were undertaken by the Department. The Special Forest Officer continued to be in charge of the Utilisation Branch. He was also entrusted with the work of Codification, arrangement of Forest Show-Room and Museum and Co-ordination of Working Plan data. Control Maps and Control Registers are also being scrutinised and maintained by him.

*Compilation of a Commercial Directory for the Utilisation of Hyderabad Timbers and other Economic Forest Products.*

112. The Utilisation Officer is compiling a Directory, showing the uses of different timbers and other Economic Forest Products, found within the Dominions, under the direct supervision of the writer of the Report.

*Industrial Survey of Economic Forest Produce.*

113. The Industrial Survey of Economic and other timbers including soft and fancy woods in Asafabad Division was started during the year. The Working Plan

Officer, Eastern Circle, prepared a list of timbers which are already in demand or likely to find a market in the near future, the enumeration of existing stock of species was undertaken. The work has been commenced in Chinnur Block and the stock on an area of 62,908 acres was enumerated during the year. The work will be continued next year, if the staff of the Working Plan Parties could be available.

114. Report on the possibilities of supplying medicinal plants and herbs from Amrabad Reserved Forests was received from the Special Working Plan Party and arrangements are being made through Messrs. Abdul Razack & Co., to put them on the market by creating demand for it and also to raise plantations (drug farming) as underwood on the Amrabad and other plateaux for the supply of herbs and drugs whose manufactured products are being imported into Hyderabad State.

#### *Working of Saw-mills.*

115. The Saw-mills at Mancherial and Jannaram continued to be run by private contractors as usual. The contract executed between the Mancherial Saw-mill Contractor and the Forest Department terminated during the year. The question of renewal remained under consideration for changes to be made in the conditions of contract and the exploitation of big timber coupes.

#### *Seasoning Works.*

116. The Saw-mill Contractor, Mancherial, undertook to instal a Seasoning Plant on a Wage and Piece-work basis so that the steam from the exhaust of his Saw-mill boilers, etc., could be utilised and a very small charge of about annas 2 to 4 could be made for Seasoning Work, executed on behalf of the Department, but on account of War, the Seasoning Plant could not be booked to Mancherial by the German Firm, with which the order had been placed by him already.

117. It was contemplated to send planks of soft and fancy timbers to the Seasoning Plant at the Osmania University, but this question was dropped, as the cost of seasoning was found to be prohibitive, about annas 8 to 12 per c.ft.

*Supply of Sleepers and Timber Requirements to the N. S. Railway.*

118. Samples of Bijasal, Nallamaddi and Eppa sleepers were supplied to the Chief Engineer, Open Lines, without cost for Test purposes and teak sleepers to the Chief Engineer, Railway construction, Mudkhed-Adilabad and Railway Line from Mancherial and Jannaram respectively. After consultation with the General Manager and the Chief Engineer, Railway, it was agreed that a policy should be laid down by Government, under which the timber requirements of the Railway Department should be first indented upon the Forest Department. This case is still pending with Government. However Eppa sleepers were supplied to the Railway Department through Departmental working and Saw-mill Contractor.

*Bamboo Pulp for Paper-making.*

119. The Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., have not yet started their working due to the change of proposed site from Sirpur to Kottapett and the delay in the delivery of machinery and plant on account of War.

120. As the areas of Teak and Mixed Teak under Teak Working Circles are being felled and developed year after year, teak timber, flooded in the markets, has gone down in prices and teak is generally used even by persons with comparatively less purchasing capacity and it is also found that the rotation is too short for Teak Working Circles to produce the exploitable girths, suitable to the factors of the locality, hence it is being investigated whether rotations could be increased to reduce the area of supply of teak so that other timbers may also be brought on to the market and find ready sales.

121. In order to advertise the use of soft and fancy woods and create a demand for these in the market, Mr. Abdul Ali Khan was appointed as a Salesman and he was given facilities for its publicity.

122. Fancy woods such as Battaganam, Satin, Dargu, and Gumartek, etc., were used and sold for different purposes such as gunstock, and furniture and cabinet works. Soft woods such as *Anduk*, *Gumpena*,

*Poonki* and *Topsi* were sold for packing cases. It is now found that markets for soft and fancy woods are being developed gradually.

*Hyderabad-Delhi Timber Transaction.*

123. 2,981 c.ft., of sawn teak timber was supplied to Messrs. Baldeo Swarup & Co., Delhi, by the Department and 900 c.ft., were sold to them through Messrs. Kursonji, Salesman at Mancherial.

*Sales Depot, Nizamabad.*

124. In order to supply big and sawn timber requirements in centres of consumption along the Hyderabad-Manmad Railway line, a sub-depot was established during the latter part of the year in Nizamabad Divisional Office. The Shed was constructed during the year under report and some sawn timber from Jannaram mill was supplied but the local people, being used to hand-sawn timber, sold at cheaper rates, the sales were not brisk.

125. A Government Branch Depot was opened at Hyderabad for the sale of sawn material in the Hyderabad and Secunderabad markets for breaking up the combination of wholesale Hyderabad and Secunderabad timber merchants, who were not purchasing sawn timber from the Mancherial Depot, but were trying to purchase it at very cheap rates in auction sales.

126. For large scale power-driven industries such as laminated and plywood, etc., estimates are being prepared and these will be started, if funds are forthcoming as laid down in para. 73 of the National Planning Scheme of the Department. The use of gas generators for transport purposes will also be taken up in remote forest tracts, where firewood has no value and this will cheapen the cost of transport enormously compared to any means of transport, perhaps more than water transport.

*Cottage Industries.*

127. It is contemplated to start several handicrafts and cottage industries in villages, situated within a radius of about 30 miles round Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The local villagers, carpenters and artisans, will be supplied with raw materials at concession rates and

also funds for the purchase of necessary tools and instruments. The manufactured articles will be purchased and sold by the Department by exhibiting them in the Show-room after due publicity. Bee-hiving industry will be particularly attended to on experimental lines.

128. The proposal, regarding the grant of further extension of lease to the Mahlubia Match Factory, is pending sanction with the Government. However the Factory was allowed to extract matchwood species at the rate of Rs. 2 per cart-load. The rate was enhanced by Re. 1.

129. The Factory is also utilising soft woods for manufacturing packing cases, and slate frames from *Gyrocarpus Jacquini* (Poonki) timber supplied to them. The rate was Re. 1 per cart-load which was enhanced under auction to Re. 1-4-0. The total amount received from the Factory for both matchwoods and slate frames was Rs. 7,354 as against Rs. 2,805 of the previous year.

#### *Lac Cultivation.*

130. Lac cultivation and manufacture of sealing wax was carried out as usual at Mamda in Nirmal Division. 350 maunds were collected during the year. 160 lbs. of sealing wax was supplied to the Stationery Depot during the year, who also placed a further order for the supply of 2,350 lbs. of sealing wax. The Postal Department was also approached in the matter. At Mallapur close to Hyderabad, lac areas were abandoned, these are being taken up again for demonstration purposes and also for introducing manufacture of sealing wax, etc., in villages as Cottage Industry.

#### *Beedi Leaves.*

131. The export of beedi leaves to the big centres of consumption, especially Madras, has dropped down very much for reasons shown under Exploitation. However special measures were adopted to effect sales at higher prices. Local Beedi manufacturing firms will be supplied with beedi leaves at concession rates to stimulate the industry and help the unemployed, especially the widows and children of the poor classes that usually take part in this industry.

### *Charcoal Manufacture.*

132. Charcoal Industry is flourishing much in the Medak Division due to proximity of forests, connected by a good network of roads and the ever-increasing demand in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Coupe contractors of fuel coupes of Asafabad Division, within the commanded areas of rail-heads on Balharsha-Kazipet Railway line, also manufactured charcoal for export to different centres of consumption. Small Rhomboidal kilns are built by contractors in blanks of coupes under fellings with the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

133. Manufacture of charcoal briquettes is taught to students at Mahbubabad Forest School and demonstration is being given to contractors for utilising the charcoal powder, run to waste, advantageously. This work may be started as a Cottage Industry, close to kilns, as the ryots who have husks of corn or grain as cementing material could start this industry, if trained.

### *Bee-hiving.*

134. A Ranger was deputed to Bangalore for studying different processes of bee-hiving industry. As an experimental measure, he was posted at Banswada Range in order to introduce bee-hiving as a Cottage Industry in the select areas under Nizamsagar project. In Ibrahimpatam and Narayanpur Ranges, bee-hives are naturally found. A scheme for introducing bee-hiving as cottage industry round Hyderabad and Secunderabad is under consideration.

### *Katha Manufacture.*

135. In Mahbubabad Range, Warangal Division, attempts have been made to manufacture "Katha" from *Accacia Sandra*, "Katha" was manufactured and samples are being tested. This will eventually be taken up as a Cottage Industry. It is anticipated that this industry, close to forest areas clad with *Accacia Sandra* (Sandra) may flourish.

### *Toy-making Industry.*

136. Soft and fancy woods are generally used in toy-making. Nirmal is well known for toy-making industry. The local carpenters were shown the uses of different soft wooded species for the manufacture of toys, they have

been told that the required woods will be given to them at concession rates in order to encourage the industry and a circular to that effect was also issued to all Divisional Forest Officers for introducing this as a Cottage Industry. Mangupet village in Medak Division seems to be manufacturing several small articles. The Forest Department will try to help them with raw materials, tools and instruments.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *Financial Results.*

(Forms 19 to 23).

137. The financial results for the year 1347 F. and 1348 F. are compared below:—

Details	COLLECTED BY FOREST DEPARTMENT		COLLECTED BY REVENUE DE- PARTMENT		TOTAL	
	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Major produce	6,63,935	7,50,177	10,515	190	6,73,550	6,50,367
Minor produce	6,51,385	3,93,385	1,95,210	91,332	8,46,595	4,84,717
Miscellaneous	91,604	61,291	.	.	91,604	61,291
Total	14,06,024	12,04,853	2,05,725	91,522	16,11,749	12,96,375

### *Revenue Collected by Forest Department.*

138. There is a good deal of increase under Major Produce. The increase under this head is due to the opening up of a few new coupes, increase in the sale of sawn timber and round logs, utilisation of soft and fancy woods and supply of agricultural implements to the ryots at very cheap concession rates, as shown in details under respective heads.

139. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,58,000 or about 40 per cent. under minor produce. The abnormal fall under this head is due to the suspension of recovery of grazing fees, withholding of the sale of grass in regeneration areas and low offers in the sale of ebony leaves, as shown under respective heads.



140. The decrease under Miscellaneous Revenue is about 33 per cent., a major portion of revenue under this head is from compounding fees, which was ordered to be lightly charged on account of scarcity and drought conditions, and also due to free grazing allowed in the forests, resulting in the fall of unauthorised grazing cases.

141. On the whole, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,01,171 under the revenue, collected by the Forest Department, which is about 14.30 per cent. less than previous year. Had there been no remissions, there would have been an increase of at least about 2 lakhs of rupees, compared to previous year.

142. The total Revenue spread over the Reserved and Protected forests fetches about Rs. 145 per sq. mile or 3 annas 7 pies per acre against 4 annas 2 pies of the previous year.

*Revenue collected by Revenue Department.*

143. The decrease under Revenue, collected by the Revenue Department for unclassified forests, seems to be the result of withholding the sale of grass and suspension of auction sales of edible fruits etc.

*Expenditure.*

144. The details of expenditure under main heads are shown below:—

Heads of expenditure	1347 F.	1348 F.
(a) Conservancy ..	1,42,287	1,42,007
(b) Establishment ..	7,60,008	7,45,857
Total ..	<u>9,02,295</u>	<u>8,87,864</u>

145. The decrease under this head is less than 5 per cent., hence no comment is required but it may be added that on account of insufficiency of Conservancy Allotment, amounts under Deposits had to be utilised for departmental working and running saw-mills, which have brought about a greater revenue under timber and made up a part of deficit.

146. The percentage of expenditure under Conservancy to the total revenue, collected by the Forest Department, is 11.78, which has no comparison whatsoever

with the execution of works and the resultant activities, shown by the Department. The percentage of total expenditure to the total revenue of each division is given in Form No. 20. Due to the suspension of grazing fees, Nalgonda, Auranabad and Nanded Divisions showed a deficit.

147. Details of surplus including Revenue collected by the Revenue Department are given below:—

Year		Revenue collected by both Forest and Revenue Departments	Expenditure	Surplus
1347 F.	..	16,11,749	9,02,295	7,09,454
1348 F.	..	12,96,375	8,87,864	4,08,511

[Statement.]

*Outstanding.*  
(Form No. 21).

148. Details of outstandings are given below:—

Year	Out- standing at the commen- cement of the year	Written off	Balance	REALISED DURING THE YEAR			BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR				
				Current demand	Total	Out- standing	Current demand	Total	Out- standing	Current demand	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
347 F. . .	1,55,179	2,210	1,52,969	16,55,274	18,08,243	17,871	15,93,878	16,11,749	1,35,095	61,396	1,96,494
348 F. . .	1,96,494	2,960	1,93,534	12,97,610	14,91,174	53,208	12,43,167	12,96,375	1,40,356	54,443	1,94,799

149. The progress under realisation of outstandings is three times more than that of the previous year (vide Col. 7). The recovery of outstandings was satisfactory in Asafabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga Divisions. Recoveries under old outstandings, amounting to Rs. 1,40,856, rest entirely with the Revenue Officers, (as verified during office inspections), without whose co-operation and attention these amounts cannot be recovered, unless and until they are realised like arrears of land revenue, or written off under certificates by the Tehsil about deaths or poverty, etc., of the persons against whom outstandings are long overdue. The arrears under current demand are due to trade depression as well as famine and scarcity conditions.

*Liabilities on account of Jaghirs.*

150. Rs. 42,519 were in deposit at the beginning of the year, to which Rs. 2,311 were added and Rs. 4,562 were refunded or adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,268 at the close of the year.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Protection of Game and Preservation of Fauna.*

151. A General Map of the Dominions, showing all Shikargah areas of Diwani and Sarf-i-khas, Game Preserves, sanctuaries and shooting blocks, is being prepared and it is seen that shooting blocks are generally formed round sanctuaries to keep down wild beasts and to maintain equilibrium, if they abound. Orders were given in the previous year to submit offence reports, direct to this office in case of infringement of the Game Regulations. Four reports were received from the subordinate offices and two Forest Guards were suspended.

152. (1) Local poaching has been minimised by making the Forest staff co-operate with the shikargah, by punishment of subordinates, taking stock of guns available in and round forest blocks and warning gun holders.

(2) Poaching by influential persons was also minimised by giving them facilities for shooting under shooting licenses and allowing them to shoot man-eaters and

cattle-lifters and in some cases politely warning them confidentially.

- (3) So far as Jaghir and Paigah areas are concerned, it has been really found difficult to stop poaching cases.

However on account of rigid protection, it is found that the number of tigers has increased in Nanded, Asifabad, Nirmal, Karimnagar and Warangal Divisions.

153. The Revised Game Regulations were sanctioned by H.E.H. but on account of the objections, raised by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities, regarding the inclusion of some villages of Warangal Taluq in Pakhal Shikargah, the notification could not be published by the Government. Further revision was proposed, such as trespassing Reserved forests in pursuit of game, etc., but could not be accepted by Government in view of local circumstances and conditions.

#### *Formation of Shooting Blocks.*

154. A detailed list of shooting blocks in Asifabad, Karimnagar, Nirmal, Nizamabad and Nanded Forest Divisions was prepared, of these only 19 shooting blocks showing camping places, their distance from a rail-head, the number of animals found that could be shot and other information, were published and circulated and Shooting Licenses were issued in consideration of the game available; the rest were closed on account of scarcity of game, or of giving rest to the blocks over-shot; Medak, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and Warangal Districts were particularly given rest and closed.

#### *Formation of Game Sanctuaries.*

155. Draft notifications of Kawal and Farhabad Game Sanctuaries are pending sanction with Government. The proposals for Farhabad Game Sanctuary are to be revised in the light of recent changes. Some suitable areas are being selected in Warangal, Khammam, Nizamabad and Medak Divisions for formation of Game Sanctuaries or Game Preserves.

#### *Formation of Aminpur and Kokatpalli Small Game Preserves.*

156. The proposal for formation of Aminpur and Kokatpalli Small Game Preserves is under consideration,

as the area includes villages of various Paigah, Sarf-i-khas and Jaghir and their consultation is necessary before submitting final notification to Government.

*H.E.H.'s own Pakhal Shooting Preserve (Shikargah).*

157. Several improvements in the administration of Pakhal Shikargah were made. Uniforms, postings of suitable staff at different nakas, shooting of wild dogs, training of shikargah staff and introduction of flag signalling for giving *khobar* were amongst the several ones adopted in the year under report.

*Capture and Supply of Animals for Public Gardens.*

158. Orders have been issued to the forest subordinates to label and supply the birds of plumage and song and special species of squirrels to the Zoo in the Public Gardens for exhibiting to the public. Some cat, called Musk cat by the Shikargah Muntazim, was captured and supplied to the Zoo of the Public Gardens during the year and a bison calf was also caught in Hanamkonda area that will be supplied to the Public Gardens; none, being up till now exhibited in the Gardens, it will be a unique exhibit for the public.

*Restocking of Game.*

159. With a view to improve the variety and remove the underfed animals from the Public Gardens, under the instructions of Mrs. O. Crofton, Secretary for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 22 cheetals, 3 female samburs and 5 (samburs and nilgai) were transferred from there and released in Sarf-i-Khas Special Shikargah, Saroonagar with practically no cost.

*Formation of Outposts and Chaining Roads in the Night.*

160. Some P.W.D. and Forest Roads are frequently visited by poachers from Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Hanamkonda, etc. Proposals for formation of outposts and chaining some of the roads were forwarded to Government and are pending sanction. Moreover Mannan-nur-Farhabad Forest road was ordered to be chained during the night.

*Cattle-lifters and Man-eaters.*

161. Permission for shooting 18 man-eaters and cattle-lifters was given in the interest of the public in Asafabad, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nirmal and

Mahbubnagar Divisions and 9 were shot. It has become rather difficult to identify them but instructions for making panchanama, etc., were given to the subordinates to stop poaching under this garb. The increase in the number this year seems to be due to their being driven away by wild dogs and lack of game such as Sambur and Cheetal, etc., for their food. However wild dogs have to be shot to keep the tigers away from the habitation and to stop the former also from attacking and killing the other small game also, the food of the latter.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ADMINISTRATION.

162. The administration of every Department, much more a technical, quasi-commercial and practical one like the Forest should aim at maximum efficient outturn at a minimum expenditure. In order to achieve the above main object, organization, systematisation and decentralisation were and are being the principles, followed in the working of the Department. Recruitment, promotion, transfers and punishments are conducted under certain organised principles, seniority and approved lists were prepared from the lowest ring of the ladder to the highest in both the clerical and the executive staff. Service registers of Hazri peons and Forest Guards were posted up to date for the sake of their receiving pensions or rewards in time instead of years. To start a widow fund as is in vogue in the Police Department is under consideration.

### FOREST TRAINING.

*Dehra Dun Forest Training College and Institute.*

163. Two students for advanced course and one for Ranger's course are being trained at Dehra Dun.

*Forest School, Mahbubabad.*

164. It is noteworthy in the annals of the Forest Department that the candidates for Forester's and Deputy Ranger's class were examined in Mathematics, English and Dictation by outside examiners, a professor of Osmania University and the principal of a High School. The scope of competition was widened, allowing 34 candidates (after selection by a Board of Examiners) out of

78 to appear for the competitive examination. The results, showing the marks obtained in each subject, were announced on a notice board in the office of the Inspector-General of Forests. The first six candidates in order of merit were selected and sent for training at Mahbubabad Forest School.

165. Seven candidates from Jaghirs, Paigahs and Sarf-i-Khas were allowed to undergo training in the school during the year under report.

### *Revision of Syllabus.*

166. The syllabus was revised by a Board of Forest Officers and quarterly examinations were conducted by select Divisional Forest Officers instead of the teaching staff as was in vogue to stimulate keen competition and avoid the spirit of favouritism if any.

### *Forest Accounts.*

167. Proposals for an audit and inspecting party were pending sanction with the Government, the western circle office was audited and ledgers and registers were opened and kept up to date. The other offices will also be audited and inspected under a programme by this party.

### *Delegation of Inspector-General's Powers to the Conservators and the Divisional Forest Officers.*

167. Work was decentralised and correspondence reduced by (1) delegating administrative powers of Inspector-General of Forests under transfers and auction sales, etc., to Conservators and Divisional Forest Officer, (2) encouraging the use of Carbon paper in subordinate and other offices, (3) substituting the current bundling system of files by forms and registers for shikar and other files, (4) by the introduction of Inspection Note Book System for giving instructions on the spot instead of correspondence, (5) using the phone-record system of correspondence for Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities, particularly for forest offices.

168. A responsibility chart, monthly or quarterly for each subordinate for execution of works and realisation of revenue, was asked to be prepared and adhered



to, copies to be sent to immediate superior officers who will note the progress or otherwise and wherever the former are slack, the latter will go in person, supervise and get the works pushed on.

169. The Railway Department was requested to allow some suitable clerks of Inspector-General's office to study the methods of correspondence for speedy disposal, the methods of checks and counter-checks, adopted in office work and accounts. In spite of all these measures, the work of English correspondence with foreign institutions, firms and head offices as well as other Departments has increased and is even increasing considerably in the Inspector-General's office. The writer of the report has to draft manuscript copies himself for typing. The appointment of a couple of steno-typists, atleast one, is keenly felt, for which representation is made to Government. However, the office work in all the forest offices is likely to diminish, when reservation and settlement work, which is pushed on vigorously in the Department, is over.

#### *Confidential reports of Executive Staff.*

170. Confidential records of subordinates were registered and detailed instructions were given to the gazetted forest officers for the maintenance of records by giving them marks under realisation of for the ten items and conservancy works classifying them under A, B and C based, on confidential records and notes in view of such records, warnings were served on forest subordinates for improving their work and conduct.

#### *Rules for the selection of candidates for Forest Guards' Class.*

171. There were 285 candidates on the waiting list and their selection was not governed by any definite principles. Detailed instructions were given to the Divisional Forest Officers, asking them to select the candidates on the basis of rules, framed for health, physique, age, qualifications and family claims, etc. The candidates, who did not get the prescribed percentage of marks under the above items, were struck off the list of candidates. Now the selection is governed by prescribed rules and Divisional Forest Officers have been strictly instructed not to accept any more candidates, unless and until

the present strength is absorbed in the Department. The old candidates that do not rigidly satisfy the conditions were resolved to be given chances in Sarf-i-Khas, Jaghir and other forests.

*Health of the Departmental staff and labour.*

172. The general health of the forest staff and labour in forest tracts such as Utnoor, Chintaguda, etc., is not good. In view of the bad climatic conditions, prevalent in these forest tracts, a proposal was submitted for the appointment of a Special Medical Assistant. The Medical Department seems to be reluctant to provide funds for this purpose. The case is hanging fire. If the funds are provided for by the Local Fund or Medical Department, it will improve the health of the forest staff as well as the labour and jungle tribes who settle down there.

173. In the interest of the health of the forest staff, it was also suggested to give free medical aid to their family as well. The proposal is pending sanction with Government.

*Management of Sarf-i-Khas Forests.*

174. The Forest Department continued to administer Sarf-i-Khas Forest areas, handed over by the Sarf-i-Khas authorities, as usual, without any remuneration for administrative and controlling officers of the Department. A separate annual Report for the year 1347 F. was printed, published and circulated particularly in Urdu on the birthday of H.E.H. the Nizam.

to, copies to be sent to immediate superior officers who will note the progress or otherwise and wherever the former are slack, the latter will go in person, supervise and get the works pushed on.

169. The Railway Department was requested to allow some suitable clerks of Inspector-General's office to study the methods of correspondence for speedy disposal, the methods of checks and counter-checks, adopted in office work and accounts. In spite of all these measures, the work of English correspondence with foreign institutions, firms and head offices as well as other Departments has increased and is even increasing considerably in the Inspector-General's office. The writer of the report has to draft manuscript copies himself for typing. The appointment of a couple of steno-typists, at least one, is keenly felt, for which representation is made to Government. However, the office work in all the forest offices is likely to diminish, when reservation and settlement work, which is pushed on vigorously in the Department, is over.

#### *Confidential reports of Executive Staff.*

170. Confidential records of subordinates were registered and detailed instructions were given to the gazetted forest officers for the maintenance of records by giving them marks under realisation of for the ten items and conservancy works classifying them under A, B and C based, on confidential records and notes in view of such records, warnings were served on forest subordinates for improving their work and conduct.

#### *Rules for the selection of candidates for Forest Guards' Class.*

171. There were 285 candidates on the waiting list and their selection was not governed by any definite principles. Detailed instructions were given to the Divisional Forest Officers, asking them to select the candidates on the basis of rules, framed for health, physique, age, qualifications and family claims, etc. The candidates, who did not get the prescribed percentage of marks under the above items, were struck off the list of candidates. Now the selection is governed by prescribed rules and Divisional Forest Officers have been strictly instructed not to accept any more candidates, unless and until

the present strength is absorbed in the Department. The old candidates that do not rigidly satisfy the conditions were resolved to be given chances in Sarf-i-Khas, Jaghir and other forests.

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[Statement.

175. The following is a list of casualties and punishments among the subordinate staff.

Staff	Deaths	Resignations	Retirements	Reduction	Dismissals	Suspensions	Fines
Rangers . . . . .	..	..	3	5	..	1	24
Deputy Rangers .. ..	..	..	..	6	1	1	16
Forest rs .. .. .	..	..	2	1	1	7	20
Forest Guards .. .	4	..	8	3	16	86	218
Clerks & Surveyors	1	1	1	..	1	1	47
Pcons .. . . .	..	..	4	..	1	1	9
Total for 1318 F.	5	1	18	15	20	97	334
Total for 1347 F. . .	13	2	28	5	10	80	246

176. The list of punishments for the year under report is particularly heavy under reductions, dismissals, and suspensions, on an average about 50 per cent. more than previous year. Punishments should tend more towards constructing and reclaiming subordinates than destroying them which was generally observed in giving punishments. Subordinates, that cannot be improved, have to be removed from the Department. However it is found that fear of punishment is more effective than punishment itself, particularly for new recruits.

177. The casualties of deaths among the members of the Department staff, reported during the year, was only 5 against 13 during the previous year. It may be said that the Forest Guards who are given vigorous and hard training in Mahboobabad Forest School, could stand the rigours of forest climate and forest Conservancy works better now than the old forest Guards.

178. The officers of the Department particularly the Divisional Forest Officers, Asifabad, Nirmal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Mahbubabad seem to have maintained cordial relationship with those of the Revenue

and other Departments. Messrs. Dost Ali Khan, Divisional Forest Officer, Nirmal, Ghulam Rasul, Divisional Forest Officer, Asafabad and Abdul Aziz, Divisional Forest Officer, Nizamabad require special mention for their good work in almost all directions and among the Working Plan Officers, Mr. Nakhare.

179. The work of senior members of the staff in the Inspector-General's Office was on the whole satisfactory, especially Messrs. Govind Rao, S. A. Rahman Hashmi, Mohammad Ismail Jaleel and C. I. Andrews deserve special mention for their good work.

180. No important administrative change took place during the year under report. Mr. Vaman Rao had unfortunately a motor accident which has made him lame and adversely affected his life. He was on long leave during the year.

## CHAPTER IX.

### *Miscellaneous.*

181. The instructions given in the recent report of Mr. L. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., I.F.S., Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India are being carried out and the advice of Forest Research Institute was also sought in a number of technical and other matters.

182. A report on the utilisation of Hyderabad timbers by Dr. Kapur was received with the remarks of Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India which was commented upon by the writer of the Report, copies of comments despatched to the Inspector-General of Forests, to the Government of India, and the Government and copies of report were also despatched to all the Forest Officers of the Department.

183. The sanction of Government for starting "The Hyderabad Forest Magazine" was received during the year, but the publication of the Magazine had to be postponed under war economy.

184. The Revised Forest Act was received back from Government for examining it by a Board, consisting of Conservators and select Divisional Forest Officers with reference to local conditions, which was done and resubmitted to Government during the year under report.

185. The following rules and regulations were framed during the year and they are under scrutiny:—

- (1) Transit rules.
- (2) Grazing rules.
- (3) Commutation rules.
- (4) Hyderabad Wild Life and Game Association Rules.

186. A Conference of all the Divisional Forest Officers was held in Isfandar 1348 Fasli. Several important subjects were discussed and conclusions arrived at, and circulars were also issued by the Inspector-General's Office on administrative, technical and other matters mostly on the basis of resolutions, passed in this Conference.

187. On a reference from Mines and Geological Department, a statement showing Stratigraphical Succession of Rocks, the names of Geological Groups, Systems and Formations, their situation and locality, etc., as well as the Revenue of the quinquennium was sent to the Director, Mines and Geological Department.

188. The following reports and notes were submitted to the Government during the year under report:—

- (i) A note on the Present and Future Policy, the Future Plan and Activities of the Forest Department.
- (ii) Answers to the Questionnaire on All-India National Economic Planning Scheme with reference to Hyderabad State Forests.
- (iii) Report on Cattle Improvement Scheme for Hyderabad State.
- (iv) Statement showing the Imports and Exports of cut-timber, and fire-wood, forwarded to Government for transmission to the League of Nations through the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

189. Inspector-General's Office Library was rearranged and catalogued up-to-date.

190. It is contemplated to revise Mr. E. A. Partridge's "Forest Flora of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions" in the light and knowledge of modern scientific and economic conditions. Different kinds of fodder and other

grasses and Economic species, found in the State, will be particularly detailed out.

191. Form No. 25 gives the details of applications for lands on pattas. No land was given on patta from Reserved and Protected forests but a good number of cases of pattas of war-returned sepoys pending were disposed of during the year under report.

(Sd.) M. M. ALI BEG,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS,  
*H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

HYDERABAD-DECCAN.









